perforated as in *JZrinacews* (it is not so in *Gyvnnura* and .B^/omys), but on the whole it conies nearest to *Hylornys.*

Fam, 2. Tllpaildae.—This family contains the genera *Tupaia,* and *Ptilocercus. Tupaia* is Oriental in range, extending as far east as Borneo. There are a dozen or so of species, which are generally arboreal and have the outward aspect of Squirrels. It has been suggested that this is a case of mimicry,, the animal gaining some advantage by its likeness to the JRodent. The name Tupaia, it should be added, means Squirrel, arid the long-nosed Squirrel, *JSciurus laticandatus,* is so extraordinarily like it that " one has to look at the teeth" to distinguish them. Moreover, this Squirrel, like some Tupaias, lives largely on the ground among fallen logs. *Titpaia* resembles a Lemur in the complete orbit. The dental formula is If C-J- Pin f-M § = 38. The sublingua, too, is stated by Garrod to be like that of *Cliiromys.* There is a minute caecum in *T. "belangeri,* none in *T. tana.*

Ptilocerciis"[1] has a pen-like posterior portion to the tail, a modification "which is found in other groups of animals. The tail of certain Phalangers, for instance, shows this same modification. The rest of the tail is scaly. The animal, as was pointed out by Dr. Gray,[2] looks very much like a Phalanger. The orbit is entire as in *Tupaia.* The fingers and toes are five. The one species, called after Sir Hugh L*ow, G.C.M.G-., JF*. *lowi,* is a ^Borneaii animal.

Fam. 3. Oentetidae.—This family is entirely confined to the Island of Madagascar. It includes some seven genera. The best-known genus is *Oentetes. O. ecaudatu$>* the Tanrec, Tenrec, or Tendrae, is an animal a foot or so in length, without a tail, and with forty-four teeth.[3] The immature animal is so different from the parent as to appear quite a different form. It has three narrow rows of spines along the back, which do not wholly disappear until the permanent dentition has been acquired. Even then. the hairs are of a rather spiny character, particularly those upon the back of the head, which are erected when the animal is

[1] **"USTotes on the Visceral Anatomy of the Tupala of Burmah/' *JP-roc. Zool, Soc****

1879, p. 301.

[2] *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1848, p. 23.

*** I quote Woodward, *JProc. Zool. Soc.* 1896, for this dentition. The fourth molar of the lower jaw is not always present. It conies late, and only *old* animals possess it-**